BLIEF WORK IN CURA Obstacles the Hes Endountered and Things the Hopes to Accomplish—A Red Cree Surgeon's Repty to Capt. Humson—Work Among the Soldlers to Lost All Winter

The officers of the Red Cross here received a letter yesterday from Miss Clara Barton, in letter yestermay from Sina Chira Barton, in which she outlined her plana for carrying the peliof work begins at Sentingo throughout Cuba. The letter was written just before also left Santingo for Havana. The steamship for which she asks has been supplied. It is the San Antonio, which was chartered last Saturday by the Central Cuban Relief Committee, ed is to sail from New York in a day or two or Havana direct with 1,000 tons of supplies.

ne Barton says in her letter: 'Let me tell you what would be the real thing to do. This Cuban relief is of high origin, and in spite of everything, when things are written up, will hold among thinking people and history the highest and the brightest spot and niscory use nighests and the trightest spot of all the war. The humane impulse of the President, standing out over his objection to the war itself, will never fail to compel admira-tion. I would like to see it carried out successfully. The immediate future is all uncertain to me; but in any event these suffering wretches need the food that has been assigned to them, the way to accomplish this being to place it in position to be gotten to them at any

moment, when and where the way is opened.

"A permanent warehouse in any one given piace will never answer this; but a ship, either one large or two smaller ones, that would take in the supplies that will be left here after all has been given in Santiago that must be given. and the fresh supplies that continue to come in, and take ourselves along with it, would enas they arise and in the succession in which they would be likely to occur. A few days at each place would be sufficient. Our methods of organization are so exact and so ready that a few days puts a place in good, pros-perous condition. If we were thus arranged we could meet all points, even getting us back again to Havana, take up the work in regular accession, finish it, close up affairs and go ome. We really ought not to be placed in any one permanent apot upon the shore. When one realizes what we were able to do in three days after coming in with the State of Texas, how rulekly we came, how thoroughly the place was organized, there is no longer any question of how we should be arranged.

I have sent out a little pack train of Cubans headed by Dr. Gill and composed of the friends you know, to search through Santiago province and find out the needs. They will return in a day or two, and, although they shall have found, away up in the mountains, destitute peo-ple, we cannot reach them with any quantity of annot be moved in such ways. We have too much for that. But there is no question of its quantity once we could reach the centre of the island or the western coast. Every one knows what there must be there, and our food would vanish like the dow if only we could get it to them, and we can get it there only in the way I

vanish like the dew if only we could get it to
them, and we can get it there only in the way I
hav; suggested.

"We have the faith to believe that all we have
done so far has been creditable and will so
stand the test of time. I would be sorry to see
it fail or tarnish now—would regret to see us
hemmed in at a point like this, unable to move,
the butt of fault-finding or ridicule because not
needed, not knowing what to do with the quantities of life-giving substance we have, for the
want of which lives are going out. I write this
because it is the only practical solution of the
whole matter. That course well arranged will
be no more costly than remaining here, and
will bring results the whole world will be glad
of, in the place of the perplexity and mortification which must follow as we are.

"If I could see and speak with Judge Day or
Secretary Long, or even President licklinley
himself. I think I could give them some glimpes
of what I mean. But I am so far away, there is
so much in their minds, and this is so small a
thing that even the thought is hopeless. It can
only leel that we have done well; all we have
done has been economically, broadly and kindley; but under the circumstances, changes must

me. So far all are well. Surrounded by illness, ery member of the party has remained in od, firm health. I do not know if I could state this all through the summer. I cannot if firm health. I do not know it I could also this all through the summer. I cannot see my helpers unless they ask it. I ild stand alone if I did. I cannot leave the bless great warehouses filled with them. I see no way but that which I have pointed. The idea of the ship at first was a good. This would be just as good, just as neces, and the only practical way of accomplishthe object for which we all took up the

carr, and the only practical way of accomplishing the object for which we all took up the labor a half year ago.

"The army and its scores of hospitals and thousands of sick men will be equal to the consuming of all the supplies sent for them and of occupying all the nurses that may accompany them. That is easily arranged, but this is a more delicate subject, and one on which, in the end, the eyes of the world will rest with an interest no mere soldiers could ever elicit."

The Red Cross received another letter yesterday from J. Gardner, who was one of the Red Cross surgeons with Miss Barton on her expedition to Sankingo. In his letter, which is in the form of a report, he criticises the military authorities for preventing the landing of the Bed Cross supplies earlier. Dr. Gardner's report was called forth by the criticism of the Red Cross work at Santiago contained in the groot of Capt. Munson to Surgeon-General Biternberg. Among other things, Dr. Gardner and:

"In the wearisome monotony of waiting we

Biernberg. Among other things, Dr. Gardner Bays:

In the wearisome monotony of waiting we had been told by Capt. Harrington of the Purition, by Admiral Sampson, and later by other making officers of the navy, that until a landing should be effected by troops at some point in Cuba our cargo would have to remain in the ahip. It was believed by the officers consulted that the provisions might be diverted to the use of the Spanish soldiers unless guarded by our forces. Thus the navy of a nation that was making war in the name of humanity was used as a barrier to prevent food from reaching the starving people for whose sake the war was waged. From a military standpoint they were right. While was waited we worked among the ships' crews, who were often bruised or had limbs broken by easualties, or were ill with disease. We also fed from our stores the crews of the prizes, who were at one time destitute of food, and the officer in charge was without funds to buy it.

who were at the time was without funds to buy it.

"The Santiago expedition sailed from Tampa on the 14th of June. Miss Barton having arrived with Mrs. J. Addison Porter and the rest of her staff, we sailed for Key West on the 18th, took orders there from Commodore Bemey and sailed for Cuba the morning of June 20.

We reached Admiral Sampson's feet off the mouth of the harbor and reported to him. He said we could be of no use there and directed us to go to Guantanamo and report to Commander McCalla. We did this and were advised to return to Biboney, as many destitute Cubans were there, and we might also be useful to the army in the impending battles that were thought to be imminent.

"We arrived at Siboney on the afternoon of June 26, and several of Miss Barton's staff landed, among whom were myself and Dr. Egan. We called on Dr. Havari, Major and ranking surgeon; he did not need any female nurses, did not need any help at all. We called on Gen. Garcia, who received us courteously, and when informed that we had food and folding for the Cubans, overflowed with grateful expressions.

and, when informed that we had food and clothing for the Cubans, overflowed with grate-fix expressions.

"I believe the wounded of the action of swills on the 24th had all been taken on board the Givette. Hospital at Siboney there was not. All of the troops were not yet unloaded from the transports. The last days of June were used in landing supplies for the Cubans, in landing cots, blankets and sheets, and canned goods for the sick. The Cuban hospital had been opened to our nurses, and an example of cleanliness was given to our own army surgeous that made them at once apply for the same that made them at once apply for the same from Major Legarde, furnished and fed by the Bed Cross. Dr. Legarde also established a hospital under canvas that had nearly all of in furnishings from our ship.

"The Bed Cross furnished the hospitals with condensed milk, matted milk, rice, cornmeal, enned goods, cotton clothing, and many other articles. Including cups, spoons and table cut-leys.

"The State of Texas arrived too late, did it?"

enned goods, ection ciothing, and many other articles, including cups, spoons and table cutters. The Brass of Texas arrived too late, did it? Too late for what? The medical department of the army needed nothing? Gen. Sternberg said so. He had furnished them everything in meatest abundance. The abundance was so great that his supplies were strung along a line, helter-skelter, from Tampa's ten miles of railway blockade, around the island of Cubs, and out into the Caribbean Sea—all so methodically arranged that neither gods nor man knew how to come at them.

To rail the good it did, in these terrible days of privation and pain to the sick and wounded of our army, the boasted abundance of everything might; ust as well have been under the schafor of the War, State and Navy building at Washington.

"The author of the self-contradictory stabeness against certain members of the Red Oloss not only confesses that he was unable to oither land his supplies in time or in sufficient quantities to meet emergencies, but he also makes missancements in regard to matters that are now known as established history.

At the meeting of the Red Cross Committee on Europies vesterday it was decided to appropriate 23,000 for the immediate parchase of the did not the regime to matters that are now known of the summediate parchase of the light the regime to a constitute on the form of the financial parchase of the financial trans which one the sum of the su

mands for assistance would probably be very great.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross at the Chamber of Commerce yestering afternoon it was decided to keep the yeacht Red Cross in commission and at the disposal of the Government for the removal of patients from Montauk Point to the various hospitials. A request was received from Harttord asking that eighty patients be taken there. This request will be complied with and the yeacht will take them up the Connecticut River. The First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary reported a balance on hand at its meeting resterdar of 98,978,20. The receipts have been \$57,024.71. Of this more than \$12,500 has been contributed for Santiago. Nearly \$2,000 bes been spent in supplying the hospital ship Miscourt. An urgent appeal for funds has been issued owing to the great demands on the auxiliary for further assistance. Subscriptions abould be sent to Miss Louiss P. Morgan, 219 Madison avenue. to the great demands on the suxultary for further assistance. Subscriptions abould be sen to Miss Louisa P. Morgan. 719 Madison avenus. Five more Red Cross nurses were sent to Montauk Point yesterday by the Nurses Main tenance Auxiliary.

J. Nicholas Brown. W. H. Bliss.....

RED CROSS SUPPLIES AT MAYANA Fine of \$500 Imposed on the Steamer and Additional Duties Levied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-The telegram an nouncing that the Spanish customs officers at Havana had imposed a fine of \$500 upon the steamer carrying.Clars Barton, with a cargo of Red Cross supplies intended for distribution among the suffering Cubans there, because it among the suffering Cubans there, because it had no manifest of eargo, has been discussed by Acting Secretary Moore of the State Department. Secretary Alger, and Acting Secretary algers in the Navy Department. It was decided to refer it to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to the best course to pursue to overcome the adverse action of the Havana officials. Not only was the fine imposed, but additional dutters lavied, which made it practically impossible to land the cargo.

CARING FOR THE PURLOUGHED. Arrangements for Looking After Soldiers Who Pass Through New York.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee, composed of members of the Board of Trade and Transportation, met yesterday at the board's rooms at 203 Broadway. Col. S. H. Mildenburg reat 203 Broadway. Cot. 5. It among the ported that he had had a conference with Gen. Wheeler at Camp Wikoff, and that Gen. Wheeler had advised the committee to establish headquarters at the camp, where arrangements could be made to take care of soldiers leaving on furlough. Gen. Wheeler also suggested to the committee to provide a kind of kitchen at Long Island City where the incoming soldiers could get hot soup and tea. The number of soldiers coming on each train is to be telegraphed to the representatives of the mittee at Long Island City.

J. N. Harris reported that arrangements had been made with Mr. Chandler, manager of the Olive Tree Inn at Twenty-third street and Pirst avenue, to furnish supper, lodging and break-fast to as many as 300 soldiers for 48 cents

The committee's plan is to meet the soldiers at the railroad stations and ferries in the city and help those who are in need of assistance. and help those who are in need of assistance. The committee will provide food and lodging for them and in the morning, if necessary, furnish transportation to their homes. Mr. Harris was stationed at the Long Island Railroad station on Tuesday night and 159 were cared

station on Tuesday night and 159 were cared for. Yesterday transportation to their homes was provided for many of them. Three men in particular were sent to Denver, Minnespolis and Omaha.

The committee adopted the reports of Col. Milidenburg and Mr. Harris. Arrangements for establishing headquarters at Camp Wikoff were made and the kitchen was ordered to be established at the Long Island Railroad station. Booms at the Olive Tree Inn and the Columbis Lodging House were engaged for 300 or more soddiers. An appeal was drawn up, asking for the support of the general public.

A letter was sent to Gov. Black, in which the committee said:

A letter was sent to do. Date in the committee said:

"As you are aware, the troops at Camp Wikoff are being rapidly sent home on furlough
or mustered out. The only railway from the
camp terminates here, obliging every soldier
to remain for a time in New York. Most of or mustered out. In only rainway from the camp terminates here, obliging every soldier to remain for a time in New York. Most of them come without funds, expecting to draw their sustenance money in commutation of rations at the Army Building here, but the train schedules are such that nearly all arrive at night, after the Army Building is closed. Hence they reach New York exhausted with travel, enfeebled with disease and unfamiliar with the city, at a point remote from the business centre and are unable, without aid, to secure accommodations for the night. Many are in such physical condition as to require immediate removal to the hospital. Few lave funds enough to defray their actual expenses to their homes, even with the closest economy. The result has been, until this committee began its labors, that the majority of these slept on the sidewalks, covered only by their blankets. We are doing all we can to succor them, but feel that more comprehensive treatment is needed and take the liberty to address rou, in the hope that through your good offices measures may be taken to assure their safety and comfort while in this city.

William McConnell, Treasurer of the committee, said that the receipts yesterday were about \$350. The largest subscriptions came from the Barge Office, \$173, and the Arkwright Club, \$75. It is estimated that \$150 a day will be needed to continue the work through the next two months.

Last night a number of the committee workers went over to the Pennsylvania Baliroad station in order to meet the troops coming up from the Southern camps. Mr. Sumerwell had charge of the work there. Col. Mildenburg and Capt. Trayer were in charge of the work in Lour Island City.

WAR CONTRIBUTION BY TWO GIRLS. They Held a Dell Show and Raised \$1.40, Which Was Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Two little girls of St. Paul recently held a doll show for the patriotic purpose of helping the Government carry on the war against Spain. The receipts from the ahow, amounting to \$1.40, were sent to President McKinley, and by him to Treasurer Roberts through the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Roberts to-day sent the youngsters a formal certificate of deposit, accompanied by the

mal certificate of deposit, accompanied by the following letter:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 31.

"Bis Lelia C. Barney and Hiss Eleanor J. Lawler,

"Yourse Labrin: The President has received from you a postal order for \$1.40, the proceeds of a doll show given by you little giris to sare some money to help the Government par for the war. Your generous gift is accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered, and honor is accorded all who took part in your entertainment for the love of country and unselfish devotion manifested. Respectfully yours,

"Treasurer of the United States."

Reception to Capt. Ballerty To-Night. The reception to Capt. Malcolm A. Rafferty of Company F. Seventy-first Regiment, will be held in Long Island City to-night. A parade will precede the reception, which will be held in the Astoria Athletic Club building on Grand avenue. The line of the parade will be marked by bonfirm and fireworks.

Capt. Clark's Furlough Extended. BENTON HARRON, Mich., Aug. 3E.—Capt. Clark of the Oregon received word to-day that his furiough had been extended to three mouths. He is resting and is putting of all social functions until he has regained his health.

GEN.H.V. BOYNTON'S REPORT

SELL OF HIS INVESTIGATION CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.

Supp the Rospitals and the Sanitation Could Not Be Better-Re Calls Attention to Gen. Turry's Report on the Eighth Now York's Camp and Says That That Regiment Maintained One of the World Canteens to Be Found in the Entire Army

WARRINGTON, Aug. 31.-Brig-Gen. H. V. Poynton, commanding Camp Thomas, Chicka-mangs, has sent a report of the investigation into the hospital conditions of the camp, which he was ordered to conduct. He says that since the institution of the camp 75,000 troops have been encamped there. Of this number only 108 to this date have died. One of these sol diers was killed by a rathroad train. The gen condition of the camp is excellent and the report shows a surprisingly favorable state of

"There are plenty of permanent field and tent hospitals." Gen. Boynton says, "fitted up with hair mattresses, spring beds and abun-dant bed clothing. The ventilation is perfect. the plumbing entirely new, and bathing the plumoing entirely new and armount ties, including leed baths, in each ward. There are thirty-nine hospital attendants and forty female nurses, ten of whom belong to the Red Cross. A herd of cows is pastured on the place. Major Carter, who secured the herd, has sufficient to the place. cient money to buy milk, ice and other del encies. The entire hospital is furnished with distilled water and the ice used is made from

ments and furnishings of each hospital, with particular reference to sanitation, and says hat they could not be better. There has been at all times, he says, an abundance of food for the well and delicacies for the sick. A crema-tory burns all the refuse from the hospital and here is a disinfecting plant for soiled clothing. There are 197 Red Cross nurses on duty and the number of typhoid cases at present is 250. The surgeon in charge says these cases are not erious and that all but 1,000 patients now sick in the entire camp could be safely removed

The First Division field hospital of the Third Army Corps has thirty-seven hospital tents floored with lumber, scrubbed with carbolic acid daily, and treated with bichloride of mercury every other day. All the patients are on cots, and never have been on the ground for any length of time. The highest number of patients at any one time in this hospital has been 350. The rate of mortality has not exceeded 4 per cent. At the present time there are 219 patients in this hospital, of which 25 are typhoid of a serious form. There have been in this hospital at various times 168 patients from the Eighth New York 168 patients from the Eighth New York Volunteers. In a great many cases it was difficult to tell that anything was the matter with them. Only 10 percent of the cases of sickness in this regiment were serious. When it was reported that the regiment was to be sent home several men in the hospital asked to be allowed to remain throughout their convalescence. In the malignant typhoid ward there have been but two deaths out of thirty cases in three weeks. The conditions in the division hospital, Third Division First Corps, are about the same as in that hospital and the other division hospitals.

Gen. Boynton savs: "I am constrained to be

pitals.

Gen. Boynton says: "I am constrained to believe that there has been no neglect on the part of the Medical or the Quartermaster's department to furnish such supplies as have reached

lieve that there has been no neglect on the pair of the Medicai or the Quartermaster's department to furnish such supplies as have reached the camp."

The concluding portions of Gen. Boynton's report are the most interesting and important of all. He says:

"Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences and, at time of the greatest crowding, those lacks of conveniences and full attendance which go to make up that painful condition of affairs which, as every veteran knows, is inseparable from the fleid hospitals of great armies, even when all concerned exert themselves to secure the comfort of the patients. These are conditions which, in time of ranki increase of disease—a condition which was reached at this camp solely, in my judgement, from the filth which too many of the regimental officers allowed to dominate their camps, in spite of the orders which would have prevented all this trouble from the Surgeon-General and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situation which cannot be immediately ameliorated. So far from believing, as a result of my observations, that medical officers have been heartless or neglectful. I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants as a whole have exerted themselves to discharge their duties faithfully. It would seem as if this were sufficiently shown by the fact that they have worked uncessingly until a quarter of the whole force has itself beap stricken by disease resulting from their exilhasting labors.

"My attention was especially directed, in the order which I received, to some remarks credited to Gen. Terry. Surgeon-General of the State of New York, in reference to the condition of the camp of the Eighth New York. Gen. Terry is reported in the New York Herald to have said, as he was leaving Camp Thomas:

"Gen. Terry found the camp in a bad sanitary condition. It is situated in an open field it, the hot sun, with no water to be found within five miles. The water the men drink daily, and is declared to be the chief rause of the sickness. Gen. Terry

would be refused as bathing water. This stuff is what the men drink daily, and is declared to is what the men drink daily, and is declared to
be the chief cause of the sickness. Gen. Terry
told me that it was the most terrible sight
he had ever winessed; and that not in
the slums of New York city could be
found a piace so flithy and dirty. He said he
would insist on the Eighth Regiment being returned to New York, and had wired Gov. Black
and the Secretary of War of the situation. If
the soldiers are not soon taken from Chickamauga Park they will soon follow the twentyfour who died yesterday and nearly as many
to-day. Camp Thomas hospitals are unclean
and badly located: nourishing food is lacking
as well as proper medical attention. The food
is regular army rations, badly cooked. More
than 200 patients have often been made to get
along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply
laid on litters, not six inches from the ground.
Few if any of the hospital tents have plank
floors.

This camp was removed to the open field at

than 200 patients have often been made to get along with 150 narrow cots. They are simply laid on litters, not six inches from the ground. Few if any of the hospital tents have plank floors.

"This camp was removed to the open field at the special request of the officers concerned, as they were inclined to think that their camp in the open woods had something to do with the increasing sickness of their men. Here it may be pertinent to remark in passing that this regiment had at the time of its moving and had maintained one of the fifthiest and most disgusting canteens to be found in the entire army. From personal observation of this canteen some two weeks since I am prepared to assert that it was little better than serving beer to the soldiers of the Eighth New York in a hog pen. It is also true that the reports show that since this regiment moved, its health conditions have improved.

"Instead of there being no water within five miles of this regiment two of the largest and finest springs of clear water in this section of this entire country, pronounced by competent medical and chemical authority to be pure water, are less than two miles from their camp. The Eighth New York has been camped upon the ground where Gen. Terry observed it less than ten days. It was perfectly clean ground when they occupied it, and had not been previously occupied by any troops. If it had been transformed within this brief period by the troops of the Eighth New York into a place fifther and dirtier than can be found in the slums of New York it will become the officers of that regiment and the men to explain how such a transformation could have been made by them in this brief space of time.

"Whether Gen. Terry means that twenty-four in the entire camp in one day, and that nearly as many would die the day of his departure, cannot be exactly determined by his form of speech; but on the day that he is quoted as making this remark, the deaths in the entire army restoned as the found other similar conditions a sufficient answer is found

Aug. 31.-Resolutions were adopted at the Democratic Congress Conven-tion here to-day condemning "the blundering and criminal negligence in the management of affairs by the War Department that is hurry-ing hunaries and thousands of our brave nol-dient to untimely graves."

COMPLAIN OF CAMP THOMAS WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

Gen. Radgers's Assignment Confirmed Ber ignations of Officers Accepted. WARRINGTON, Aug. 31.-An order publish

WARRINGTON, Aug. 31.—An order published by the War Department reads:

"The assignment by the Major-General commanding the army. In his letter of May 23, 1898, of Brig.-Gen. John L'Rodgers, United States volunteers. Colonel Fifth United States Artillery, as Chief of Artillery of the army. In heavy confirmed as of record from May 12, 2000. The new pavilion hospital now

erected near Fort Monroe, Va., will be known as Josiah Simpson United States Army Gen-eral Hospital, in honor of Brevet Col. Josiah limpson, Medical Department, who died March 3, 1874. March 3, 1844.

Acting Assistant Surgeons may wear the uniform of an Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant, the shoulder straps and ernaments to be in silver instead of gold.

Capt. Bonard A. Byrne, Sixth Infantry, will report to the executive director. Thirty-second national encampment, Grand Army of the Reablic, at Cincinnati, O., for duty pertaining

to the encampment. Major W. H. Comegys has been detailed as Chief Paymaster, Department of the Colorado condition of Denver.

Capt. John H. Bencom, Sixth Infantry, ha

been assigned to duty as Adjutant-General, Department of Santiago de Cuba. The resignation by Major Cyrus S. Boberts, Seventeenth Infantry, of his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutanteral, U. S. V., has been accepted by the The President has apcopted the resigne

of the following volunteer officers: Capt. Carle Lieut John H. Hosper, Quartermaster, Seeond New Jersey Infantry; First Lieut Robert
M. Philipps, Battalion Adjutant, First New
Jersey Infantry; First Lieut, Bobert
M. Philipps, Battalion Adjutant, First New
Jersey Infantry; First Lieut, Dennis B. Lucey,
203d New York Infantry; Second Lieux, Freeman P. Palmer, 202d New York Infantry; Capt.
Frederick B. Alexander, Lickit Indiana Infantry; Capt. Louis E. Fouke, Sixth Ohlo Infantry; Capt. Louis E. Fouke, Sixth Ohlo Infantry; Capt. Louis E. Fouke, Sixth Ohlo Infantry; First Lieut, Cuthbert Gilham, Assistant
Surgeon, First West Virginia Infantry; First
Lieut, Bobert M. Parker, Quartermaster,
Twelfth New York Infantry; First Lieut, Henry G. Romaine, Twenty-second New York Infantry; First Lieut, John F. Joyce, 161st Indianatry; First Lieut, John F. Joyce, 161st IndianaInfantry; Second Lieut, Fhilip S. Ray, Twentieth Kanasa Infantry; Second Lieut, Henry
M. Halff, First Texas Infantry; Second Lieut,
William A. Gariand, First Arkansas Infantry;
First Lieut, John B. Haden, Assistant Surgeon, Twelith New York Infantry; Second
Lieut, William W. Stalter, Second New Jersey
Infantry; First Lieut, L. K. Rimmerlin, Twelfth
Florida Infantry; First Lieut, Albert S.
Watts, First West Virginia Infantry; Capt. H.
G. Boss, Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry;
The demand for Hospital Corps privates for
the care of the sick in various commands being greater than can be supplied by transfer
and enlistment, corps commanders and commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction
of corps commanders are authorized and directed to detail a sufficient numer of enlisted
men to meet the emergency, the number of
men and the length of detail to be determined
by the Chief Surgeon.

"Commanders of independent by gades and
other small independent commanders and unloughs to not anore than 5 per cent, of their
force, under the provisions of paragraphs 44
and 10t of the regulations.

"All officers and enlisted men absent from
their organizations on leave or furiough or
from any other e Lieut, John H. Hopper, Quartermaster, Second New Jersey Infantry; Pirst Lieut, Robert

warded under cover to the Adjutant-General of the army.

"Surgeons in charge of hospitals and all post commanders will at the end of each month send to the proper company or regimental commander the same of each officer and enlisted man in the hospital or at the post, other than those belonging thereto, giving the cause of detention, daze of arrival, departure, return to duty, or death, or any other information that may be pertinent to the case.

"Slek and wounded soldiers granted furloughs under the provisions of the general orders 114. Ang. 9, 1868, are entitled to transportation from their homes upon return to duty, whether application therefor be made by them personally or by letter."

ien. Greely Says Their Work Bas Been In-

Washington, Aug. 31.—The War Department has received many applications for muster-out from men in the Volunteer Signal Corps attached to Gen. Lee's command in Jacksonville, Fla. The officers of the corps have had reason to complain of demoralization in the corps, owing to the efforts of friends of the Signal Corps Volunteers to secure their discharge from the service, now that the war is over. Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has sent this telegram to Lieut.-Col. J. E. Max-

field, Signal Officer at Jacksonville, Fla.: the Chief Signal Officer desire to retain patriotic volunteers in service one day longer than pub-lic interests demand. The occupation of Porto Rico and Cuba with extensive Governmental Rico and Cuba with extensive Governmental telegraph lines to temporarily care for, and the creation of division camps throughout the United States impose on the Signal Corps additional work instead of leasening it. Discharges in detachments or, in large numbers cannot at present be promised, and efforts to secure discharges through positical influence is discreditable to soldiers employing it. The Chief Signal Officer will give personal and considerate attention to every application for a discharge coming through military channels, and will recommend discharges for individuals to the extreme point consistent with public interests. Such applicants must give cognit reasons and their applications must be carefully considered by you personally and indorsed without fear or favor. Soldiers with dependent families and who have made pecuniary sacrifices for the country, and also those whose physical condition warrants the bellef that they will be of no further service within ninety days, will receive especial consideration as applicants for discharges. The Chief Signal Officer will see that they receive proper attention on receipt here. You will cause this telegram to be read to the command.

"A. W. Gerral, Chief Signal Officer."

One company of the Army Signal Officer."

One company of the Army Signal Officer."

One company of the Army Signal Officer."

One company of the Secretary of War to proceed to Omaha for the purpose of taking part in the exposition. The dotall was made in opposition to the recommendation of Gen. Greely, who told the Secretary that there was more work for the Signal Corps to do now than at any time since the beginning of the war. telegraph lines to temporarily care for, and the

VACATING CAMP ALGER.

The Sixty-fifth New York Will Not Leave for Buffulo for a Week at Least. DUNN LORING, Va., Aug. 31.-One more regi-

ent and part of another left camp to-day for Camp Meade. Pa., the new camp of the Second Army Corps. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania and the First Battalion of the Seventh Ohio were the troops to go. The remaining two battalions of the Seventh Ohio will move to Middletown to-morrow.

As has been expected the Sixty-fifth New

York will not be able to leave for Buffalo for a week at the least. All day long the officers and those enlisted men who have been detailed for the work have been turning into the proper officers all of the Government property in the hands of the regiment. Clerks have been at work on the regimental rolls. The regiment will not be allowed to leave until every man on the regimental roll is accounted for. Major Wright, the Chief Commissary of this division and the ranking regular army officer, returned here to day to personally supervise the preliminaries to the mustering out of the Sixty-fifth. ers all of the Government property in the

Capt. Brooks, the Division Quartermaster of the regular army, has been selected by Gen. Butter to accompany the military commission to Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—These movements of naval vesseis are reported: Arrived-At Key West, Aug. 30, Ann

Arrivad—At Rey West, Aug. 30, Annapolis; Revport, Aug. 30, Leyden and Prairie; San Juan, Aug.
30, Wasp; Portsmouth, Aug. 30, Vickaburg; Brooklyn, Aug. 30, Peocin; Leagus Island, Aug. 30, Piscataqua and Lehigh; Horfolk, Aug. 30, Bioux and
Hannapolt; Brooklyn, Aug. 31, Huntress and
Hondayer: League Island, Aug. 53, Yosemise and
Jason; Norfolk, Aug. 31, Tecumask; Boston, Aug.
31, Vescyina.
Eallad—From New London for Tompkinsville, Aug.
30, Seminole and Montank; Tompkinsville for Provinovitown. Aug. 30, Manapolins; Rorfock for Hampton
Newwood-hang, 30, Annapolins; Rorfock for Hampton Deminsole and Montank: Tompkinaville, Aug. So., beminsole and Montank: Tompkinaville for Province State of the State of th

NINTE NEW YORK MEN HOME PROM

CHICKARAUGA ON SICK LEAVE. Poor Food and Water the Came of My Compinist-Marshy Nature of the Camp Responsible for Typheld, Say Others-Orderly Stanley Complains of Surgeons. Twenty-two members of the Ninth New York, who left Chickamaugn on sick leave, ared in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. Orderly Bobert Stanley was in charge of the ment. A few of the men were suffering from fever, but the majority of them were convalescent. Many friends of the soldiers were at the Pennsylvania Railroad station to meet them, and when the train arrived there were more hugging and kissing and more tears, too, than when the regiment started. The men were all in fairly good condition, with the exception of Private Leroy T. Shaw of Company E, who was prostrated with ty-phoid fever. An ambulance was at the sta-tion to take him to Bellevue Hospital. The other men in the detachment were Corporal nry Evan and Privates Henry Betta, George R. Manning, William Scully, William McCoy, Frederick Goodsli, Michael Cunningham, Charles Griswold and William Bobinson of

art of Company A; Jacob Hansche of Company B; William Hughes, Company H; Thomas Murphy, Company D, and Musician Hamilton Fraham.

The case of Robert Rawley excited the sympathy of all the spectators. When he was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever

Company F: Privates Edward Umpton, Fred-erick Berring and Edward Rawley of Com-pany E: James Lindauer, William Beanett and Robert Fisher of Company G: William F. Stow-

pathy of all the spectators. When he was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever he caught cold in his eyes and became temporarily blind. His two sisters met him at the train and escorted him to a carriage they had in waiting. Their eyes were filled with tears, but they restrained their feelings, and haw help be had been all right in a short time. Some of the soldiers were very weak, and were laken to the ferryboat in invalid chairs. Others were assisted to the boat by their stronger comtades. They were all heartily cheered as they passed through the station.

Orderly Stanley was particularly outspoken about the conditions at Camp Thomas. He gave his address as 317 West Seventeenth street, this city, and said that he was willing to stand by everything he said. He desired to call particular attention to the haste with which the bodies of dead soldiers are buried at the camp. The surgeons, he said, disregard any request to have them kept to give relatives an opportunity to arrange for having them, embalmed and brought home. Stanley cited the case of Privates Charles Nunn and Frank Graham. Nunn died on Saturday night, and his comrades wanted the body kept until Monday, so that his relatives could be told of his death, but the doctors had him buried at 10 A. M. on Sunday. The same course was pursued in the case of Private Graham. Stanley called the attention of Adit. Ripp to the matter and the Adjutant will ask for an investigation. Private Shaw said that the food and water at the camp were very bad. The train which arrived in Jersey City at the control of the same death of the camp were very bad. Kipp to the matter and the Adjutant will ask for an investigation. Private Shaw said that the food and water at the eamp were very bad. The train which arrived in Jersev City at 6:40 yesterday morning brought twenty sick and convalescent soldiers from Chickamanga. The men were all on sick leave and going home. Among them were members of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York, the First New Hampshire, the Troy Company of the Second New York and one man from the Second New York and see what he war started and enlisted there. He was convalescent when he left Camp Thomas, but had a relapse on the trip and was very sick on his arrival in Jersey City resterday. He complained of the Treatment the Tennessee regiment had received at Camp Thomas.

"For three weeks," he said, "all the rations we had were twenty-four sods crackers a day and salt pork which was not fit to eat, it was seldom that we saw any fresh meat."

There were four members of the Eighth New York in the party. One of them was Private John Grant, who lives at 200 West Sixtieth street, this city. He had an attack of typhoid fever and looked weak and emaciated. He said the marshy nature of the camp ground and the lacksoftpropersanitary precautions were responsible for the prevalence of fever in the camp. The members of the First New Hampshire were from Berlin and one from Newport.

Speaking of the condition of the camp, Private Frank Dimond said: "We got some good water at Chickamanga, but we had to carry it in barrels a distance of two miles. The barrels were carefully covered to provent any impurities from getting into the water. While the water was good and little complaint could be made about the food, the sanitary condition of the eamp private frank Dimond said: "We got some good water at Chickamanga,

der that there has been so much typhoid fever."

Brig-Gen. Andrews was a passenger on the Congressional train which arrived in the Pennsylvania Bailroad station. Jersey City, last night. He came from Chickamauga.

The Soldiers' Comfort Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation had a representative in the station last night to look after any sick soldiers who might arrive. The representative. A. K. Sumerwall, remained until the last Southern train arrived. Few soldiers came in on the night train, and they were not in need of assistance.

DELAY FOR EIGHTH NEW YORK. Lack of Cars Prevents Their Start for Home

-Explosion in Camp Thomas. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31,-The Eighth New York will be detained here several days on account of the lack of ears. It was thought that the regiment would leave for New York city on Friday, but it is now probable that the start will not be made before next week. Capt. Curtis of the Eighth, New York left to-day for home. He has typhoid fever. Col. Chaun-cey, who is in New York ill, has asked that his sick leave be extended thirty days. The

Eighth was mustered for pay to-day. Major Andrews of the Third Battalion has resigned on account of poor health, and has returned to New York. Second Lieut. Horton, Company I, will leave for New York to-morrow on a thirty days' furlough. Lieut. Me-Cauly, Company E, is in a very critical condition, suffering with typhoid fever. Capt. Cross, Company E, has returned to his home at Staten Island on a sick furiough.

The Second Nebraska left to-day for Omaha to be mustered out. Battery B, Georgia Ar-tillery, left to-night for Griffin, Ga., where it will be mustered out. The Second Division Hospital Corps left for Anniston, the sick of that division being transferred to the Sternberg Hospital. It will probably be the end of next week before all the troops leave, on account of lack of transportation facilities.

The town of Lytie, the entire camp and the city and suburbs were shocked by an explosion about 60 clock hast hight. The dynamite or underground powder magazine near the big bakery exploded. About seventy-five pounds of dynamite went off. The explosion was caused by carciessness. A battery of artillerymen went to the railroad, expecting to leave. They were disappointed and went back up the hill to camp. It is understood that a fire was built directly over the magazine, which soon ignited the explosives stored in it.

The work incident to the breaking up of camp has accumulated, and the clerks are hard-worked people. It will take at least two weeks to finish the work now on hand in these depatments. The work of cleaning up the park has already begun. Gen. Boynton will be in command after this week. berg Hospital. It will probably be the end of

Nebraska Soldiers Tell of Their Privations LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31 .- Nineteen pale and wan soldiers of the Second Nebraska, which has been at Camp Thomas, arrived to-day, and

VICTIMS OF CAMP THOMAS.

the city is indignant over the stories of neglect and gruelty that they tell. They charge that a surgeon sent with them drew ration money before they started north for all of them, but before they started north for all of them, but that very little of it was spent upon them. They say that they would have famished had it not been that one of their number had some money, and that the women along the line of the railroad brought them food and drink.

They promise to tell still more of the horrors of camp life as soon as they are mustered out. They say that the surgeon neglected them entirely and cursed them as boors.

The men complain very hitterly of the unanitary condition of the camp and deciare that the Medical Department was disorganized, ineffective and too small.

An Operation to Save Treoper Maurer's Life. Private Adolph Maurer of the rough riders,

who was shot at Santiago and has been a patient in the Long Island College Hospital in patient in the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn since the latter part of July, is to undergo an operation to-day. He was shot on the left side of the neck. The bullet ruptured an artery and then took a downward opurse and left the hody under the right shoulder-biade. An ansurism has formed on the artery, and this minst be removed to save the trooper's life. Hauver knows that it is a desperate chance, but he is willing to take it.

THE THREE NEW DATFLESHIPS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Bids will be open Wassington, Ang. 31.—Bids will be opened at the Navy Department at noon to-morrow for the construction of the three battleships authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress. By that act the limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, is fixed at \$3,000,000 cost. One of the years must be built on the Pacific coast, the act provides, unless the cost of construction there is nore than 4 per cent. in excess of the lowest accepted bid for a ressel constructed elsewhere. As is customary in these competitions, biddens have been invited to estimate upon the construction of the vessels in accord-ance with plans prepared by the depart ment, or to submit plans of their own. The general characteristics of the department's design, the approximate outvalent of which must be provided for in any design submitted, are: Length, 398 feet; breadth, 72 feet; mean draft, 23% feet; dispinetment, 11,500 tons; con capacity, 1,200 tons. The hull in to be of steel, double bottom, with water-tight compartments; two military masts with fighting tops; armor ranging from 7% to 10% inches in thekness; weight of machinery and botlers not to exceed 1,130 tons; battery to consist of four 13-inch guns in turrets, ten 6-inch guns in broadside on the main deek and four on the upper deek, with second-ary battery of teenty-four rapid-firing and machine guns; weight of awnament 574 tons and of ammunition therefor 449 tons; two submerged torpedo tubes fitted for 17 foot torpedoes; electric light plant complete, 74 tons. A speed of 10 knots an hour is expected on the ment, or to submit plans of their own, does; electric light plant complete, is tone, does; electric light plant complete, is expected on the speed of 10 knots an hour is expected on the trial trip to be sustained four hours. No premium is allowed for greater speed, but if the vessel above less than 16 knots the price will be reduced \$25,000 for each & knot to 15 knots, and \$50,000 a quarter knot to 15 knots. If she shows less than 15 knots, the vessel may be rejected or purchased at a price to be THE NEW YORK IN DRY DOCK.

Her Hall Much Cleaner Than Expected-Hurrying Work on All Vessels.

The cruiser New York was floated into dry dock No. 2 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. As the water was pumped out of the dock it was seen that the hull of the New York was in much better condition than was ex-pected. She had not been docked since last October, and it was expected that her hull would be covered with barnacies. It is believed some of the foul matter on the hull was washed off by the fast run she made. She will now be thoroughly cleaned, overhauled and painted. It is expected that she will leave the dock on It is expected that she will leave the dock on Saturday. Bear Admiral Sampson, who was not present when the vessel was docked, took dinner on board later with Capt. Chadwick and other officers.

To-day the battleship Iowa, will be put in dry dock No. 3, and as soon as her hull has been scraped and painted she will give way to the Oregon, which has not been in dry dock for nearly a year. The work on all the vessels will be hurried.

hearly a year. The work of a risk were rebe hurried.

Four 5-inch and two-6-inch rifles were received at the yard yesterday from the Harvard,
which is now at Tompkinsville. She is being
stripped prior to going out of commission.

The supply ship Armeria sailed from the
yard for Norfolk yesterday afternoon.

The torpedo boat Bogers arrived at the navy
yard yesterday in command of Lieut. Joseph C.
Jayne.

GEN. FRANK TO COMMAND 3D CORPS. Court-Martial Convened by Order of Gen. GreenogDeclared to Be Illegal. WARRINGTON, Aug. 31,-Brig.-Gen. Boyal T.

Frank has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Third Army Corps. The general court-martial convened by Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., in "Special Orders No. 3, Headquarters Second Detach-Orders No. 3. Headquarters Second Detachment Philippine Expedition, steamer China at sea, June 18, 1889." is declared to have been convened without authority of law, and the proceedings of the said court are therefore illegal and are set aside. This order was made upon an opinion rendered by Judge Advocate General Lieber, who pointed out that the proceedings were not authorized by the seventy-third article of war relating to courts martial. The Judge Advocate General's opinion is based on the fact that Gen. Greene's detachment did not constitute a "separate brigade" in the sense of the seventy-third article of war, which provides that the commander of a division or of a separate brigade shall be competent to appoint a general court-martial.

NEWARK ENTERTAINS JACK TARS. Fire Department Called Out for Their Amusement; Then They Visit a Brewery.

Newark entertained six jack tars yesterday. They were George Charette, gunner's mate of the New York; George F. Phillips, machinist on the Merrimac, and Budolph Clausen, a examin of the New York, who was with Hob-

coxswain of the New York, who was with Hobson on the Merrimae: Diver Ohlsen of the Maine: Quartermaster McEwen, who was on the Winslow when Bagley was killed, and Oscar Rose, signal master of the Iowa.

They were taken around the city in carriages, and then Mayor Seymour received them at the City Hall. At the close of the reception a fire-alarm box was pulled and the department made a trial run for the amusement of the guests. Then they visited a brewery and two newspaper offices. After this they drove to West Orange to see Edison and his laboratory, At night they returned to Newark and occupied a box in the Newark Theatre.

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-Naval orders issued to-day make the following changes: Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum, from the Brooklyn

Chief Engineer B. W. Milligan, from the Oregon to the Brooklyn. Civil Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal, to tamporary inty with the Nicarauga Canal Commission. Chief Engineer J. H. Perry, from the Minneapolis

to the Oregon.

Lieutenant-Commander D. Deishanty, from com-

mand of the Suwance home.

Chief Engineer W. F. J. Schell, from the Rainbow to
the Naval Academy.

The cadeta on the Solace have leave until Sept. 30.
Capt. W. C. Wise, from the command of the Yale to
the command of the Franklin.

Capt. S. W. Terry, from the command of the Franklin home.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, from the Yale to the Fourcady
to command. Lieut, A. L. Key, from the Yale to the Naval Acadenry.

Lieutenant-Commander N. J. K. Clark, from the St. Louis to the command of the Calife.

Lieut. J. T. Newton, from the Newport to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. D. M. Scales, from the naval station, Key West, home.

The Reception to Officers and Crew of the Brooklyn.

The committee having in charge the reception to be given to the officers and crew of the cruiser Brooklyn will meet at the Merchants' cruiser Brooklyn will meet at the Merchants
Club, Broadway and Broome street, this afternoon, to select a design for the medal to be
presented to the officers and crew of the cruiser.
It is now believed that all the medals will be of
bronze, in compliance with the suggestion
made by Rear Admiral Schley. The committee
hopes that the celebration will be put off long
enough to allow Rear Admiral Schley to return
from Porto Bico to take part in the celebration.

Want the Second New Jersey Mustered Out. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.-Vice-President PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—Vice-President Hobart was visited this morning by a committee from the Women's Soldiers' Belief Anxiliary, who called to ask his assistance in their efforts to have the Second Regiment mustered out and sent home from Jacksonville. The relief movement that was organized yesterday is intended not only to relieve the sick, but also to provide better food for those who are well. Two hundred dollars more was added to the fund to-day.

To Send the Hay State to Porto Rico. Bosron, Aug. 31.—The Volunteer Aid Asso ciation is preparing to send the hospital ship Bay State to Porto Rico on its next trip, and expects that she will be ready to sail to-mor-row or Friday at the latest, supplied with all

Navy Yard Passes. THE SUN is requested to inform the public that applications for passes for admission to the Brookiyn Navy Yard should be made to Capt Summer, Captain of the yard, and to no one else.

Venuvius Reaches Boston Bosroz, Aug. 31.—The United States dynamite cruiser Veauvius arrived in the harbor this morning and anchored off the navy yard. like is the second of the first of warming to

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

71ST BURYING ITS DEAD.

THREE FUNERALS TESTERDAY; ONE

Private Quilty's Body Laid in Calvary at Last-Brave Corporal Edwards Missian-Searches Made for the Absent in Calcu-Licut- Wilson Got Fat Burian the War-

Three members of the Seventy-first Regi-ment were buried yesterday. In each case a squad of men was detailed to fire a shiels at the grave. Lieut.-Col. Homer, who was in-charge at the armory, said that so many se-quests for firing squads were coming in that he had been obliged in some cases to date! men from the 171st Regiment, as it was ba-possible to get enough men of the Saventy-State buried from St. Gahriel's Church in East. Thirty-seventh street in the morning. He

was a member of St. Joseph's Society, and the mass was celebrated by the Ray. Thou Thornton, director of the society. Eaven at 317 East Thirty-eighth street.

Private John J. Quilty of Company C dieCon

Camp Wikoff on Aug. 20, and was buried the Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Quilty, who live at 325 East Ninety-third street, went to the camp to visit their son. They had previously sent him some provisions, and believed that he was re-

visit their son. They had previously sent him some provisions, and believed that he was receiving the best of care. They were almost prostrated when they learned that he was dead. None of the food sent to him had been delivered. The father obtained permission to have the body disinterred and it was buried a second time yesterday in Calvary Camestery. No services were held, but the coffin was wrapped in an American fing and three rounds blank were fired over the grave. Quilty was 21 years old and enlisted in the regiment two months before the war.

At 8t, Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second street and Columbus avenue, funeral services were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Private Arthur M. Meessiter of Company E. Messiter came her on the Olivette and was taken to Boston, where he died at the Oity-Hospital on Aug. 20. The Rev. Edwin E. Armstrong and the Rev. Mr. Holcomb of Trinity Church conducted the services, Delegations from the Church Temperance Society, of which he was a member, and from the Seventy-first Regiment attended the funeral. The herement was at Kensico Camstery. Messiter was 21 years old. His father, Dr. A. H. Messiter of Italy Church for thirty-one years.

Private Percy E. McKeever of Company E died arly yesterday morning at Mount Sinal Hospital suffering from typhoid-malaria. His parents were at his bedside when he died. A telegram received at the armory annotunced that his funeral would take place to-morrow at 2025 Marion avenue, Fordham.

No news has yet been received of Corporal Charles Edwards for his mercie of the annothed that his funeral would take place to-morrow at 2025 Marion avenue, Fordham.

No news has yet been received of Corporal Charles Edwards for his service if he can be found.

London avenue, Fordham and he had a height and a first the service of the can be found.

Corporal Charles P. F. Cushing is known to have been killed on July in the charge at San

is an Englishman and has no relatives living in this country. The War Department will reward Edwards for his service if he can be found.

Corporal Charles P. F. Cushing is known to have been killed on July in the charge at San Juan. He was buried in an unmarked grave, and his father, Daniel J. Cushing, a lawyer of 322 West Forty-second street, will go to Cuba soon to look for the body.

Corporal William A. Rusk has not been heard from since July 28, when his parents, who live at 168 West Thirty-fifth street, received a letter from him saying that he had escaped unlajured from the battle of San Juan. A nephew of Mr. Rusk, J. I. Anderson of 300 Broadway, will sail for Cuba next Saturday and attempt to Sind him.

Col. Downs is still confined to his bed at the Park Avenue Hotel. There was little improvement in his condition yesterday, but his physician, Dr. Elozt of 156 West Forty-eighth street, hopes to have him on his feet so that he can leave the city by Saturday, An immense basket of roses and camations was send to him yesterday by Creacent Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he is a Past Grand Master, Major Frank Keck, who is ill with malarial fever at his residence, 473 Manhattan avenue, was reported yesterday to be doing as well as could be expected. Major Keck's colored servant and mascot, Ernest Brown, was at the armory yesterday patiently waiting for orders, when he lound that the Major was ill he got some of the men to show him the way to Major Keck's residence and started off to report. Brown is an intelligent nagro boy and was working at the Palmetto Hotel in Tampa when the Sewenty-Brist, arrived there, He colored mascot of Company H, was taken fill with typhold fever yesterday and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Capt, Linson and Lieuts. Bockwell and Wilson for Company D were busy during the afternoon in unpacking their trunks and camp kila. Something of a sigh went round as the many articles which would contribute to a man's comfort and luxury were brought to view, for the luggage of all the officers remaine

gained fifteen pounds, and says he bess like said:

"I simply took good care of myself, drank very little water, using coffee as a aubstitute, ate little fruit, and took doses of quinine as frequent intervals."

Artificer Private Charles Deutschberger of Company C called at the armory during the afternoon, and was heartily greeted by his comrades. Deutschberger was so badly wounded on July I that he was given up by the doctors. He was reported dead, and his obituary was published in most of the New York papers. He spoke in the hishest terms of the Hospital Corps of the Seventy-first, giving special praise to Surgeon-Major Bell and to Drs. Levy and Lucas.

Some of the recruits of the Seventy-first who came back from Montauk on Monday have a grievance. They have not received their pay yet, and as they are not allowed to sleep in the armory many of them have been forced to apply to the city lodging house at Tweaty-third street and First avenue for shelter.

BOUGH RIDER WALLACE DEAD. Taken with Typhoid Fever After Leaving

Camp Wikoff to Visit His Bre Private Alexander H. Wallace of Troop A. ough riders, whose home is in Prescott, Aris., died at St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn early yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was 37 years old and a widower. He was a brother of Assemblyman Wallace of Freeport, L. L. After remaining in the detention hospital at Camp Wikoff for five days he secured a furlough and visited his brother. He became ill and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital on Thurs-day. The funeral will take place in Freepost

day. The funeral will take place in Freeport to-morrow.

Trooper Wallace was commended by Col. Roosevelt for his faithful services on the field. Honevelt for his faithful services on the field. In the first battle of Las Guasimas his comrade. Trooper Dougherty was shot dead at his side. On July 1 a bursting shell killed in nearest comrade. A portion of the shell struck his cartridge belt and a fragment tore a hole in his hat. On July 3 he volunteered with nineteen others to occupy a dangerous position farifie pits near the Spanish line and the twenty med were commended for their good work as sharpshooters.

Affairs of the 114th Regiment.

Col. Edward E. Britton, commanding the 114th Regiment of Brooklyn, has received 130 acts of uniforms and a new set of colors. Dr. A. M. Hamilton has received his commission as Assistant Surgeon of the regiment. Col. Britton expects to receive to-day the State checks for the payment of the members of the Fourteenth Begiment who went to Camp Black and were afterward rejected. He will pay the men beginning to-night.

Kennedy Cortlandt PATENT LEATHERS, 3.29 pair, for high cut ex-tension soles and bulldog toes. OXFORDS. 3.98. 1 MENS RUSSETS, at 1.98, SHOES

The very best shoes for the least money are here. FLINTS FINE FURNITURE

worth\$3.00

ANTIQUE DAK CHINA CLOSETS, \$11.00. 45 WHET RED STREET,